

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1898

NUMBER 143

FRANCE IS WITH US

Has Been Our Good-Friend From the Start.

NOW WANTS TO MAKE UP

IRRESPONSIBLE PRESS TALKED TOO MUCH.

Knew We Would Win and the Real Sentiment Has Been Friendly to Us—America May Take the Philippines Or Anything She Wants, and France Will Not Object.

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Paris, July 30.—There is a strong desire in French official circles to bring about a complete resumption of the pleasant relations with the United States which existed previous to the trouble between Spain and the United States, and which were disturbed by French newspaper utterances. It is pointed out that the nearer the Spanish-American war comes to a close, the clearer it is to sober-minded Frenchmen that public opinion in America has been mistaken in regard to the real opinion and feeling of France towards the United States. It is added that in spite of what was written in the newspapers here or discussed in social circles when the war began, no doubt was entertained anywhere in France as to the result of hostilities. The weakness and inferiority of Spain were so evident that it is claimed here, it would be unfair not to assert that the American victories have caused a change of public opinion in France, and that the French newspapers today think it wisest to favor the conqueror.

In explanation of the tone of the French press towards the United States, it is said that the language used by the newspapers at present is, in substance, the same as used three months ago, and that the reason for this is that the French newspapers were hostile to the United States and favorable to Spain is due to the fact that only the less sensitive in the cable French press was quoted in the cable dispatches, while such papers as the Journal des Debats, the Figaro and the Temps and some others have favored either side of the war and have furnished their readers with honest accounts of the different features of the hostilities.

Continuing, it is argued that some of the leading members of the French press were interviewed during the war, and their statements leave no room for doubt that they entertained a cordial feeling towards the United States, while feeling towards the American champions of commerce there were similarly interviewed were even more emphatic in their expressions of friendship towards America.

PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP.

Finally, the Frenchmen say that the recent celebration of the United States July here was the occasion of bringing forth additional proof of the cordial feeling entertained toward Americans. At the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce there were many Frenchmen present, including some of the highest state officials, and M. Arago, the minister of commerce, speaking for the French government, said:

"We have been told that far away on the other side of the Atlantic there are those who have been calumniating France in France, who asserted that France was forgetful of her duty, and that we have become not only adversaries, but, according to some reports, even discords toward America. I even discussed against such an impression. My word is sufficient to dispel such a ridiculous idea, and I hope that the echo of what I say will be carried far and wide from this banquet hall to the other side of the Atlantic, as an indignant protest against the false report as to the sentiment of France towards America. But if this is not sufficient, let me assure your countrymen that not a day, not an hour, not a minute has elapsed during which the harmony which exists between us has ever run the risk of being broken. France has always been for you a second country, and no one knows better than your ambassador and minister of the French cabinet the degree of cordiality manifested in connection with our reciprocal relations."

This statement of the French minister of commerce is reproduced here, as it is being freely used by Frenchmen in their arguments tending to prove that France has not been unfriendly toward the United States in the war with Spain.

They also argue that there is no reason why France should side with Spain, as during the past century there has been a "communal idea" between the two countries, and Frenchmen of today are not led by clerical considerations, nor by the theory of so-called Latin races, which it is further asserted no longer taken seriously by any sensible man.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

From a semi-official source the following statement was made:

"From a commercial standpoint France is as much interested in America as in Spanish trade, and consequently she has no reason to jeopardize her friendly relations with the United States. Still she feels sympathy for her unfortunate neighbor, and her heartily at the peace is to be arranged, and that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, has been the messenger of peace."

"As to the terms upon which peace will be arranged, the French government and public opinion in France are perfectly aware that the United States will no longer recognize the mere independence of Cuba, considering that the war has cost her considerable. Consequently the French press, especially the Journal des Debats, are already taking into account that important element in the settlement of peace. They only hope that America will not claim too much. Not that France is envious in view of the increasing power of the United States, but simply because too onerous conditions on the part of America would make peace difficult. In fact, it deserves to be pointed out that France does not make any objection to the United States increasing either its strength or its dominion."

The reason for the quiet feeling of France in this matter is that she is convinced that if such an increase in any way threatens a European power she is not that power. Even the annexation of Hawaii, which gives to the United States an important possession in the Pacific, has not disturbed France in the slightest degree, her possessions in America being small and unimportant, consisting of some little islands and French Guiana. Therefore, she feels sure that the Americans, whom she considers to be a practical people, will never think of having

trouble with a great European power for such a trifling object.

As to the Philippines, if those islands are to be lost to Spain, France, as the ruler of Indo-China, would probably prefer having Americans as next door neighbors, instead of any European or Asiatic. Consequently, what France wants, so far as the United States are concerned, is only a proper consideration of her commercial interests. In that respect she has been thoroughly reassured by the willingness the American government displayed on the occasion of the last commercial agreement, so she is full of confidence in the future."

CAMARA'S INGLORIOUS RETURN.

Arrival of Fleet at Cadiz Aroused No Enthusiasm.

New York, July 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Gibraltar says: Admiral Camara's squadron, consisting of the flagship Pelayo, the Emperor, Carlos V, the Rapido, the Patriota, the Buenos Ayres, the Audaz and the Pizarro, left Carthage Tuesday afternoon, and, passing through the straits of Gibraltar at night, without being observed, arrived on Wednesday morning at Cadiz. The Lepanto and two torpedo boat destroyers remain at Carthage. Admiral Camara's arrival at Cadiz aroused no enthusiasm whatever among the people, who, on account of the rigorous press censorship, remain in ignorance of everything going on in the outside world.

While in Cadiz on Wednesday, the Tribune correspondent noticed that the universal desire of the civilian population remaining there was for peace at any price. Everyone seemed heartily sick of the war, and the complete stagnation of business of every description, has told terribly upon the merchants and the only persons who are all favoring the war are a few military officials and functionaries. General Ordehan, the newly appointed commander of the defenses at Cadiz, is hastening the construction of new batteries. Much of the coast defense artillery in position consists of old-fashioned pieces, and there is a great deficit of ammunition for the new Krupp guns recently mounted.

SAILORS FOR SAMPSON.

Auxiliary Fleet Sends a Number of Its Best Men.

Washington, July 30.—Being able to diminish measurably the force of naval auxiliary vessels employed in patrolling the Atlantic coast, Captain Bartlett, commanding this service, has begun to assign some of the best sailors to the construction of new battleships. He has given orders for the detachment of 100 of these sailors to the North Atlantic coast, where they will be sent to Norfolk already and 30 were sent yesterday from Pensacola to Santiago on the steamer Tacoma for distribution among the vessels of the fleet. Most of these sailors were from Rhode Island, New York and Maryland, but the 20 who sailed from Pensacola were recruited in the southern states. There are still 200 of these sailors available, and they will be drawn upon as needed by Sampson.

Commander Hawley and Chief Engineer Wheeler, who were on board the auxiliary fleet, returned to the number of sailors they enlisted during their special tour in the west and south. This statement shows that 56 men were carried from New Orleans, 67 at Galveston, 67 at Cleveland, 122 at Chicago on the first trip, and 471 on the second, 71 men in total. At Santiago, 51 at Toledo, 22 at Cincinnati, 23 at Milwaukee, 12 at Port Huron, 146 at Moline, 58 at Quincy, 63 at Alton and 10 at St. Paul.

CHICAGO'S NEW COLISEUM.

Mammoth Structure Planned That Will Seat 27,000.

Chicago, July 30.—The arrangements have been perfected by a number of capitalists for the construction of a colossal amusement and convention hall in this city, rivaling the recently destroyed Coliseum in size and capacity. The building will be constructed on the vacant territory formerly occupied by the Chicago baseball team, on the west side. May 1 next is the date set for the completion of the mammoth structure.

According to the plans in the hands of the architect, the building will be 600 feet long and 340 feet in width. The area of the inside arena will be 72 by 360 feet. This portion will be entirely free of pillars or obstructions to the view. The seating capacity will be 20,000. For convention purposes the area can be covered with seats, making the total seating capacity of the planned structure 27,000. The height of the building will be 500 feet, and the roof will be arranged so as to permit of a large roof garden. The main material to be used in the construction will be iron and steel. The exterior architecture will be Gothic, with turrets, towers and wood carvings.

IRON AND STEEL BOOM.

Works Running Extra Time and Behind in Their Orders.

Chicago, July 30.—Iron and Steel today are in demand. Whatever may be the foreign trade in American iron and steel, and that question is now a most vital one—there can be no uncertainty about the domestic consumption. Within the past week conditions among some of the sellers, who weeks or months ago booked many orders for future delivery, have been growing more serious. The buyers wanted the material they had bargained for, they in many instances wanted it in even larger quantities than they had arranged to receive it, and when, in reply to their specifications, they were favored with explanations, excuses and promises, but no shipments, their business became more or less deranged. It is remarkable that quite a number of the large consumers of iron and steel are now running their works day and night. Their surplus product has been cleaned out, their stocks are bare, and although the season is ordinarily ended at this time, they are making strenuous efforts to fill an urgent demand that lingers.

California Town Wiped Out.

Reno, Nev., July 29.—The town of Beckwith, Cal., having a population of about 500, and situated on the Sierra Valley railroad, 25 miles north of here, was almost wiped off the map yesterday afternoon by fire. The fire started in the depot and owing to lack of water and fire fighting apparatus spread rapidly until every building in the town was destroyed except a church, schoolhouse and two dwellings. The loss is estimated at between \$30,000 and \$40,000; partially covered by insurance.

Ely's Improved Wild Cherry Phosphate. The popular health drink. 25 C. Bottle makes 32 glasses. DEALERS

OPPOSES CONQUEST

Senator Hoar Gives Voice to Massachusetts Sentiment.

MAD CAREER OF EMPIRE

SHOULD NOT DEPART FROM THE DOCTRINES OF LIBERTY.

America Will Not Force Her Trade Upon an Unwilling People at the Cannon's Mouth, Nor Join Europe in Plundering the East—Flag the Emblem of Liberty.

Boston, July 30.—Senator Hoar was the guest of honor at the annual outing of the Massachusetts club at Marblehead Neck, and made a long and carefully prepared speech, in the course of which he discussed the question of our foreign relations growing out of the war. Upon this question he said: "It is impossible with our eyes on this constantly changing kaleidoscope to predict with certainty how we are to solve different problems that are coming up on us at the end of the war with Spain. But this country may be sure that the voice of every person who now has legislative responsibility in either house of congress, by the choice of the Republicans of Massachusetts, or likely to have such responsibility hereafter, will be cast in accordance with the opinion of Massachusetts. Her opinions on such questions are the result of nearly 300 years of great and honorable history. She will not depart from the Declaration of Independence. She will not depart from the doctrines of liberty laid down in her own constitution. She will not consent to be the ruler over vassal states or subject people. She will enter upon no mad career of empire in distant seas. She will not seek to force her trade upon unwilling people at the cannon's mouth. She will not exact tribute or revenues from men who have no voice in regard to them. She will not consent to enter into a hostile alliance or contest for the plunder of China or the subjugation of the eastern archipelago, or for compelling unwilling people to trade with her."

"If the American flag appears in the east it will be as the emblem of her liberty, and not of our dominion. She will desire to see the end of this war, and the end of this war seems likely to bring to the American people solely in the interest of the provinces we may deliver from Spain and not our own. The United States is to be exerted through example and influence, and not by force."

"It will be a sad thing for the country, if it be a sad thing, if the United States come to abandon their fundamental doctrine. If we attempt to govern great masses of people, alien by birth, of strange languages, of different religions, our spirit will not, I am afraid, God grant that I may be wrong—the American spirit will not enter into and possess them, but their spirit will enter into and possess us. The best thing we could hope for in such cases is that we should succeed as England has succeeded with those of her colonies whom she admitted to no considerable self-government. It is much more likely that we may fail, as Spain has failed."

"Let us wait until the negro throughout the south can cast his vote and have it counted in freedom and honor. Let us wait until the poor immigrant can come into the northern ports and be received as a brother and an equal without being as an instrument to debauch the elections in New York or Baltimore or Chicago."

"Mr. Gladstone, in his famous comparison of England and the United States, in which he expressed his admiration for our constitution, says also: 'In England inequality lies at the very base of the social structure. Equality combined with liberty, was the ground word of the social creed of the American colonies.'"

STEWART'S VIEWS.

Would Force Spain to Surrender All Her Possessions.

Carson, Nev., July 29.—Senator William M. Stewart, in reference to the terms of peace now being considered at Washington, says: "The terms of peace should be the withdrawal of all Spanish troops from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and all other Spanish possessions in the Pacific, and the absolute relinquishment by Spain of all right of claim of sovereignty in such islands. What disposition is to be made of these provinces must be determined by the United States, untrammelled by conditions in a treaty of peace. The United States should dictate—not negotiate—the terms of peace, the same as Germany did to France. If Spain would absolutely withdraw all claim to the islands within the influence of our present military operations, we would exact no further indemnity, but if she continues the war, our claims, as compensation, must be enlarged for the expense which the United States would suffer from her folly."

TERMS FROM KANSAS.

Senator Harris' Idea of a Proper Settlement With Spain.

Linwood, Kan., July 30.—On the question of the terms of peace between the United States and Spain, United States Senator W. A. Harris said: "The favorite policy of the Spaniards is diplomatic quibbling. We must take no temporizing policy. We must have free Cuba recognized, with no debt or of debt or obligations for Spanish bonds, Porto Rico for our own, and an absolutely free hand in the Philippines. I would be generous as to war indemnity, if an immediate and prompt acceptance of these demands is conceded. I would not have the Philippines as American territory on any terms, if it can be avoided; would afford them an opportunity to govern themselves, or might consider some guarantee form of autonomy under Spanish sovereignty for a final settlement, with adequate naval stations for ourselves; but not a moment's halt in the forward movement till acceptance of these terms."

HANNA HEARD FROM.

No Very Decided Views Concerning the Philippines.

Cleveland, O., July 30.—Senator M. A. Hanna, in response to an inquiry today as to what, in his judgment, should be done with the Philippines, said: "That is a big question, and we must go slowly. We at least wait for word on those islands. Although there may

be a sentiment against keeping them, there is a stronger sentiment against giving them back to Spain. We are confronted with new conditions, and we intend to work out the problems which will be for the best of the country."

Senator Hanna and his family leave within a few days for a trip up the lakes and to the Yellowstone park.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Matters of Importance Between United States and Canada.

Washington, July 30.—It is announced that the first meeting of the joint high commission appointed by the United States and Great Britain to consider various matters of importance between the United States and Canada will be held at Quebec on Aug. 22. They agree to consider, in the main, the following matters:

First.—The questions in respect to the fur seals in Bering sea and the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

Second.—Provisions in respect to the fisheries off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the waters of their common frontier.

Third.—Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary, by legal and scientific experts, if the commission shall so decide, or otherwise.

Fourth.—Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation to or from either country across intermediate territory, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways and intermediate transit by sea.

Fifth.—Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to the other beyond the frontier.

Sixth.—The question of the alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States or Canada.

Seventh.—Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

Eighth.—Such readjustment and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties applicable to each country to products of the soil or industry of the other, upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

Ninth.—A revision of the agreement of 1817, respecting naval vessels on the lakes.

Tenth.—Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line, by land or water, where the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

BISHOP OF BRAZIL.

Episcopalians Send a Representative to the United States.

New York, July 30.—The Rev. John G. Meem has arrived in this city from Brazil. He comes as the representative of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of Brazil, to the American house of bishops, empowered to sign a concordat between the Episcopal communions in the two countries. At a convention held recently at Porto Alegre a nomination was made of a bishop of Rio de Janeiro, or perhaps of Brazil, the title not having yet been decided. The nominee was the Rev. Lucius Lee Kinsolving, a missionary to Brazil and a brother of Rev. A. Kinsolving of Christ church, Brooklyn, and of Bishop Kinsolving of Texas. One of the errands of Rev. Dr. Meem is to present the matter of Rev. Mr. Kinsolving's nomination to the

house of bishops of the United States and secure confirmation of the action.

THE "VEILED MURDERESS."

She Is Charlotte Wood and Murdered Her Husband.

Chicago, July 29.—Mrs. C. P. Morris of Chicago confirms the report that the mysterious prisoner in Mattewan, N. Y., whose identity has been concealed for years under the name of Henrietta Robinson, "the veiled murderess," is Charlotte Wood of Quebec, Canada. Mrs. Morris and Charlotte Wood were schoolmates in 1884 in Willard's seminary, Troy, N. Y. The Wood family at that time occupied a prominent position in Canadian society. Charlotte Wood, after leaving the seminary, married Sir Wm. Elliott, an English army officer. The marriage is said to have turned out unhappily, and the wife became a drunkard. The prisoner was insane at the time of the poisoning of which she was convicted, at least Mrs. Morris so believes.

ZOLA'S EXPULSION.

Causes a Division in the Legion of Honor.

Paris, July 30.—The expulsion of M. Emile Zola from the Legion of Honor promises to create a serious division in the organization. The well-known author, M. Jules Barbier, resigned yesterday, on account of M. Zola's expulsion, and this afternoon M. De Pressens, the editor of the Temps, took a similar course, saying it is "repugnant to wear a decoration which still ornaments the breast of a man like Esterhazy, while it has been removed from that of a great writer simply because he demands that the most elementary principles of law and justice be respected."

A MICHIGAN MURDER.

Former Chief of Police Is Sentenced to Death.

Chicago, July 30.—George H. Jackson, ex-chief of police at Muskegon, Mich., was this afternoon found guilty of murder in this city and his punishment fixed at death.

Jackson killed Andrew McGee, a collector, 60 years of age, who was supposed to have had a large sum of money. By means of a letter, Jackson and a confederate enticed McGee to a house and slew him. The booty obtained was only \$25.

NEEDLE-MAKING MACHINE.

American Capitalists Propose to Revolutionize the Industry.

Cleveland, O., July 30.—A number of Cleveland capitalists are organizing a company to be capitalized at \$1,000,000, to manufacture needles in this country by machinery. Heretofore all needles have been made in Europe by hand. Eugene Fontaine of this city, after 19 years of hard work and study, has invented a needle-making machine, which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the needle-making industry.

Spanish Schooner Captured.

Key West, July 30.—The Spanish two-masted schooner Gibara, loaded with firewood and charcoal, which was captured by the Nashville on July 27, while trying to get into the port of Cuba, on the north Cuban coast, was brought in here this morning by a prize crew.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Notices Inserted in This Column Free, If Handed In Before Saturday Noon.

Church of Christ, Scientist.—The first organized and incorporated Christian Science church in Salt Lake City, under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Robinson, "the veiled murderess," is holding services at 19 s. m. church service at 11 a. m.; subject, "Spirit's Experience" Wednesday evening, 7:30. Free reading room open daily from 10 to 5, room 304 Atlas block. A kindly welcome to all these meetings.

First Baptist Church.—Corner of Second South and Second West. Rev. H. B. Steelman, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 2:15. P. M. subject, "The Kingdom of God." Wednesday evening service at 7:30. A welcome to all.

Burlington Chapel.—Corner of Indiana avenue and Navajo street. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Preaching at 7:45 p. m.; Friday evening service at 7:45.

Rio Grande Chapel.—Second South, between Ninth and Tenth West. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Swedish Lutheran Zion's Church.—Corner of Second South and Fourth East streets. Service today at 7:45 p. m. Text: Matt. vii. 1-11. Subject: "Beware of False Prophets." P. E. Asley, pastor.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—Auerbach block, 182 Main street. Service Sunday, 11 a. m. Subject: "Spirit's Experience." Wednesday evening, 7:30. Free reading room open daily from 10 to 5, room 304 Atlas block. A kindly welcome to all these meetings.

East Side Baptist Church.—Corner of Seventh East and Third South. Rev. T. C. Crandall, pastor. Preaching, 11 a. m. only. Topic: "Christ's Knowledge and Authority Proves His Divinity." Sabbath school, 12:15 p. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Pleasant congregation, helpful service, cordial welcome.

First Congregational Church.—Corner of First South and Fourth East streets. Rev. J. B. Robinson, pastor. Public worship at 11 a. m. and sermon by the pastor. Text: "A Glorious Church, Not a Glorious People." Sunday school at 12:30. P. M. subject, "The Kingdom of God." 6:30 p. m. No other evening service.

Universal Brotherhood.—Theosophical Society and American Theosophical Brotherhood League. Lodge No. 51, room 46 Auerbach building; meeting at 8 p. m. every Wednesday. "The Kingdom of God." Theosophy; library open during the week from 3 to 6. All are welcome.

German Lutheran—Swedish Lutheran church, corner Second South and Fourth East. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; services, 11 a. m. Rev. H. Hoffman, 23 East First South.

English Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.—325 South Fourth East street, next Gentry school; Rev. A. C. Swenson, pastor; services at 11 a. m. no service this evening; Sunday school, 10 a. m.

Rev. Benjamin L. Smith of Cincinnati, Ohio, corresponding secretary of the American Christian Missionary society, will preach both morning and evening at the Central Christian church.

Hill M. E. Church.—Corner First South and Ninth East; J. W. Taylor, pastor; Sunday school at 9:45; sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m.; subject, "The Kingdom of God." Christian Endeavor society, 8 p. m. class meeting at 12:15; League devotion meeting at 7 o'clock, led by Mrs. Mary Smith; major, sermon by the pastor at 8 o'clock.

Third Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Josiah McClain, pastor; Eleventh East and Washington avenue (Lincoln park); preaching, 11 a. m.; Sabbath school, 12 noon; Christian Endeavor society, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting, 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

St. Mark's Cathedral.—225 East First street.

South street; the Rev. Abiel Leonard, S. T. D., bishop of the Diocese of Idaho, dean; services today (Sunday after Trinity); holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 11 a. m.; evening service omitted that congregation may attend St. Paul's chapel, where the Rev. L. B. Risley will conduct services at 8 p. m. daily morning prayer, 9 a. m.; holy communion, Thursday, 7:30 a. m.; Saturday, 8 a. m.; Transfiguration, 11 a. m.; Friday evening service, 7:30 p. m.; St. Mark's Guild, Tuesday, 8 p. m.; Mothers' meeting, Wednesday, 2 p. m.

Reorganizing.—Elder J. W. Wright will preach in the chapel, 23 East Second South street, 7:30 p. m.; subject, "Consolation in Christ;" all are welcome. Sunday school, 10 a. m.; social service, 11 a. m.; Zion's Religio-Literary society, 8 p. m. every Tuesday. All invited.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Our Savior.—Fourth East, between Fourth and Fifth South streets; Rev. E. Skabo, pastor; service today at 11 a. m.; subject, "The Kingdom of God." Sunday school, 10 a. m.; social service, 11 a. m.; Zion's Religio-Literary society, 8 p. m. every Tuesday. All invited.

Divine services at St. Mary's cathedral, first mass at 8 o'clock; second mass at 9 o'clock; third mass at 11 o'clock a. m.; vespers and benediction, 7:30 p. m.; week morning mass at 7:30; mass and sermon at St. Patrick's church at 10 o'clock a. m.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame-Back and weak kidneys, malaria or nervous troubles. We make it by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic, it cures Constipation, Headache, Painful Spasms, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle, at Z. C. M. L. drug store.

Numerous New Attractions.

Sunday, at Lagoon.

KING WILL COMMAND.

All Camp Merritt Troops Expect to Go to the Philippines.

Sag Francisco, July 30.—Brigadier General Charles King has been selected as the brigadier to sail with the troops on the Scandia and Arizona.

General Merritt's telegram, stating that he would lead all the troops originally destined for the Manila expedition, has revived the drooping hopes of the commands that were excluded from the Arizona and Scandia, and these vessels will no longer be regarded as carrying the last brave men to the Philippines.

Dyspepsia can be cured by using Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. One little tablet will give immediate relief or money refunded. Sold in handsome tin boxes at 25c. For sale by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept.

U. S. is a good, strong and reliable Baking Powder, and is sold by all grocers at 25c a pound.

Meet Your Olden Friends at Lagoon, Monday.

THE GERMANS AT SUBIC BAY, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

To know all about the most interesting scene of the war, get a portfolio of views of Manila and the Philippines. One coupon from The Herald and 10c; by mail, 15c.

Go to Lagoon Monday and meet your Olden friends.

A SHIRT WAIST EVENT

FOR ONE WEEK, AT

The Paris Millinery Co.,

118 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Our buyer recently secured one hundred and fifty-eight dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists at one-half of manufacturer's cost. We realize the lateness of the season, hence decided to sell them at slaughter prices.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL OF THIS SEASON'S MAKE. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>29 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of good quality percale, nice patterns, Each 23c</p> <p>24 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of extra good quality percale, handsome patterns, Each 39c</p> <p>31 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of very best quality percale, rich patterns, Each 54c</p> <p>27 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of percale and gingham in beautiful patterns, Each 73c</p> <p>18 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, made of fine quality lawn and zephyr gingham, handsomely made up Each 97c</p> | <p>14 dozen Ladies' White Shirt Waists, made of best quality striped lawn, Each \$1.37</p> <p>15 dozen Ladies' White Shirt Waists, made of best quality duck, Each \$1.59</p> <p>Four extraordinary great bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Gauze Vests:</p> <p>Misses' fine cotton gauze vests, Each 8c</p> <p>Ladies' jersey ribbed cotton vests, Each 10c</p> <p>Ladies' jersey ribbed cotton vests, Each 12½c</p> <p>Ladies' jersey ribbed cotton vests, extra fine quality, in white and ecru, Each 25c</p> |
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THE PARIS MILLINERY CO.,

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. 118 South Main St.